

United States to liberate suddenly in their midst a population unprepared for freedom and whose presence could not fail to prove a painful apprehension of all. You may therefore well judge of the alarm and condemnation with which the Union loving citizens of Kentucky—the State with whose popular sentiment I am best acquainted—have read this proclamation. The hope is earnestly indulged by them as it is by myself, that this paper was issued under the pressure of a military necessity which Gen. Fremont believed justified the step, but that in the particulars specified it has not your approbation and will not be enforced in derogation of law. The magnitude of the interest at stake and my extreme desire that by no misapprehension of your sentiments or purposes shall the power and fervor of the loyalty of Kentucky be at this moment abated or chilled must be my apology for the frankness with which I have addressed you, and for the request I venture to make of an expression of your views upon the points of Gen. Fremont's proclamation on which I have commented.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. Holt.

Executive Mansion, Sept. 19, 1861.
HON. JOSEPH HOLT—DEAR SIR: Yours of this day in relation to the late proclamation of Gen. Fremont is received. Yesterday I addressed a letter to him by mail on the same subject, and which is to be made public when he receives it. I herewith send you a copy of that letter, which perhaps shows my position as distinctly as any new one I could write. I will thank you not to make it public until Gen. Fremont shall have time to receive the original.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

Crops in Europe.

By the last arrivals we have the London *Mark Lane Express and Agricultural Journal*, of Sept. 2. The leading topic, at this season, is of course the results of the harvest, on the continent as well as in the British islands.

An article, written by a correspondent of the *Express*, who says he has closely observed the crops in traveling for many years through the northern and midland counties, sustains the statements already published in *The World*, by asserting that it is "quite out of the question to suppose that the wheat crop can be anything like an average."

"The wheat plant," he adds, "suffered too much during the winter from wet in all heavy soils, even where well drained, and had so much cold to contend against in the spring, that it never recovered itself."

Barley presented a much better appearance than the wheat, he adds, and will be found a good crop. Oats were light, but promise excellent quality."

The review of the British corn trade, in the *Mark Lane Express* for the week, ending Aug. 31, winds up its remarks on the crops of France, Germany, Portugal, and Italy, as well as those of British isles, by saying:

"With all the favorable weather we have had here and on the continent, rates have been firm. Wheat is not anywhere plentiful; rye is short in Germany, maize seriously so in Italy, and potatoes are generally doubtful. Lower prices, therefore, if reached, must be transient. The harvest not being satisfactory in Portugal, all corn (grain), excepting maize, is admitted free of duty to the 30th of April of next year."—*World*.

Gen. Anderson's Proclamation.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.
The following proclamation has just been issued:

Kentuckians:—Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who profess to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his State and country. The invaders must, and God willing, shall be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces, who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Ever one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self defense, and for the protection of all that is dear to freedom. Let us trust our God, and do our duty as did our our Fathers.

(Signed) ROBT. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

FROM MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.
A special to the *Tribune*, dated Quincy 23d, says: Gen. Prentiss has assumed command of North Missouri, and started West yesterday. He is now at West of Brookfield, and cut off by the rebels, supposed to be part of Price's force. Great fears are entertained that he will be captured.

"Reports are rife that a body of three or four thousand rebels are marching on St. Joseph. The attack is expected there to-morrow."

Too Goo to be Lost.—The following story is told of Colonel Favors, and as the Colonel has told it himself, it must be true. A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. Johns, New Brunswick, where secessionism has considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship tauntingly said to Colonel Favors: "Why don't you take a piece of that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?" Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't you take a leaf from your Bible, because a part of your church has fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DOWAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, September 26, 1861.



Another Disgrace.

We publish in this issue the particulars of another humiliating defeat—the surrender at Lexington of Col. Mulligan and his whole force to the rebels.

The Colonel and his entire command appear to have behaved—with possibly the exception of the Home Guard—with most commendable bravery, but no reinforcements came, and surrender was only a question of time. The fight commenced on Thursday of last week, and lasted eight days, until the heroic little army had been without water for two days, when the surrender was forced by the Home Guards, on Friday evening, against Col. Mulligan's orders, and while he was disabled by a wound in the leg. Thus do we lose an important point for military operations, and the Union cause is again put back in Missouri.

Now, the question to be settled is, who is to blame for this disaster? It is clear that somebody must be to blame; such things do not happen of themselves. The *Chicago Tribune* of Tuesday, places the responsibility upon Gen. Fremont. The *Tribune* says:—"The inhabitants of Nova Scotia have been discussing Gen. Price's advance upon Lexington for more than a week. What was this Major-General of the United States Army doing meanwhile? Keeping as we are told, Col. Mulligan's messengers waiting three days, cooling their heels on his vestibule, unable to gain an audience to deliver their dispatches. And when they were delivered, what action was taken? Heaven knows! We only know that the brave garrison fought on, day after day, nearly a week, till their ammunition was reduced to nothing, and the help came not."

If the *Tribune* speaks the truth, it is clearly evident that Gen. Fremont is not capable to perform the duties of the position he occupies, and should be removed at once. At all events, he was on the spot, and should have, it would seem, taken particular precaution to avert the defeat. This will be the most ordinary way of accounting for the defeat, and it may be the right one, but we have no facts upon which to base an opinion.

Mr. Holt's Speech.

We hope every reader of this paper will not only carefully peruse and study the magnificent speech of Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, published in this issue, but will be at the pains to lend or give it to all those of his neighbors who may not have seen it. It is a speech full of patriotic earnestness, and as wise as it is fervent. Let all especially remember the words of this gallant Kentuckian, in impressing the self-evident truth that any opposition to the administration, any division of parties, any proposition of compromise of peace, or anything that in any way hinders enlistments or fosters dissensions at the North is giving more aid to the rebels than actually taking up arms with them. The administration is the power that must lead us in saving the nation—whatever weakens the confidence in or the support of the government, is a blow aimed directly at the life of the nation.

ON TO RICHMOND.

The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* states that Senator Breckinridge had gone to Richmond, Va., which may be true, although no other paper has the news. Breckinridge has not been heard of since his speech, boldly advising resistance to the war-tax, and he may with good reason consider himself henceforth safer under the Government of Jeff. Davis than he could hope to be outside of the Confederate States.

THE MICHIGAN SECOND.—Lieutenant Orlando M. Poe, has been appointed as Colonel of the Second Michigan Regiment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Col. Richardson. Lieut. Poe was attached to the staff of Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, and was transferred with him to the Potomac. His appointment to the command of the Second Regiment is considered a peculiarly fortunate one.

DRIFTING IN IOWA.—A dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune*, dated Sunday evening, Sept. 22d, says that drafting for the army began in Iowa on Monday morning, kitting beans and nipping corn.

Our Army and Our Cause.

It is becoming clearer every day that *Fortune* now smiles on the cause of loyalty and the Union. It is true that Washington and the Federal army are daily menaced by the secession forces, but McClellan has his eye on every point, and we do not believe they could retreat successfully. The *Springfield Republican* of a late date says: "We have intelligence this morning from a high military source, which affords the most satisfactory view of the strength of our army on the Potomac, and heralds the certain victory which immediately awaits it. Gen. McClellan has 140,000 men near Washington, and this force is constantly increasing. Although no movements of this large force are mentioned in the papers, important movements with reference to the strengthening of his position have been made by Gen. McClellan, which have properly been kept from publicity. Gen. McClellan does not intend to attack the rebels in their present position, but will allow them to take the initiative step, as they will be speedily compelled to do. The government is in possession of information showing that the pressure on Beauregard and Johnston to advance, is more severe than ever the cry 'Forward to Richmond!' caused on our side, and that they will be compelled to yield to it soon. Many of the recent reinforcements to the rebel army were raised with a pledge that they should soon be quartered comfortably in Washington and Baltimore, and being full of the arrogance of raw troops, are clamorous for the fulfillment of this promise. The failure to attack thus involves a retreat and disorganization. A collision of the armies, now within sight of one another, cannot be delayed many days, and when it occurs the rebellion will be overwhelmingly crushed. The new naval expedition is one of the most important nature, and the result of it will reverse the popular feeling of distrust in the navy department—which has at no time been deserved—to unqualified confidence in its energetic management. The destination of the expedition cannot be made public. It will be directed to a point of the highest importance, and there is every reason to believe that it will be successful."

More Rebel Barbarism.

There seems to be no end to the expedients adopted by the rebels for adding to the barbarities of the war. Having long since resorted to the practice of poisoning the food and water to be used by the Federal troops, it seems that they have now refined upon this mode of fighting their enemies. The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* states that a few days since, as five members of the Indiana Regiment were out scouting, they met a party of seventy-five rebel troops, and shot one of them from the ambush, they (the Indians) had sought. The other rebels fled leaving one, who hung over his dying comrade, probably a relative until he was captured. In his possession were discovered a number of Minnie balls, each of which had a deposit of arsenic in it, covered with talow. He was asked what the object was in using those balls. He explained that the contents was a poison; that they had not many of them yet, and were only used by those sent out on picket or scouting. In confirmation of this statement, is the fact that the body of a member of the Massachusetts Fourteenth, who had been shot by a rebel, began to swell immediately after the ball entered the flesh, and he died soon after. The surgeon who attended him, pronounced it a clear case of poisoning by arsenic in the ball.

NOBLY SAID—WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Kentucky Legislature, reported in favor of paying her quota of the war taxes, against the recognition of the rebel "Confederate States," and denounced the rebellion in the following patriotic language:—"The effort now being made to overthrow the Government is unspeakably wicked. Kentucky abhors that effort. She will not weigh money in the scales against a Government which has been her boast and her pride, and which she regards as the very palladium of the liberties of the people."

The report was approved on the 18th inst., by the decided vote of 70 to 30. Nobly have the Union men in Kentucky begun the work of crushing out the rebellion. Their action is worthy of Kentucky's fame, and having been forced into the contest and taken their stand, there will be no parrying with traitors in arms, on her soil. It will be war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, until every rebel traitor is vanquished. All hail Kentucky!

FORETASTE OF WINTER.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American*, states that snow fell at the White Hills, on Tuesday, intimating that the season had ended. In the vicinity of Fisherville and East Concord, on the Merrimac, there was considerable frost on Tuesday morning, kitting beans and nipping corn.

Emancipation and the War.

In consequence of a natural but wholly deceptive association of ideas, there is a tendency in the public mind to overrate the question which has within the last few days been started in connection with Gen. Fremont's proclamation. Because this war has arisen out of differences between the two sections on the subject of slavery, it seems to be taken for granted, in some quarters, that slavery is the pivot around which the conduct of the war must revolve, and that efforts to cripple and annihilate it are the speediest and most certain methods of crushing the rebellion. It is not surprising that men who hold this view look with profound regret on the President's modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, apprehending a serious difference of opinion, and perhaps divided councils, on what they regard as the most important question connected with the war. It must not be disguised that it would be most unfortunate for the public interests, if the northern people should spend in wrangling with each other the strength which ought to be directed against the common enemy; and especially unfortunate if the stanchest opponents of slavery, by taking the high ground now, and attaching undue importance, as a *war measure*, to the matter which has so long interested them, should produce that division of northern sentiment on which the rebels originally counted, as one of the main elements of success. We are now a substantially united people in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war by the ordinary military appliances. There is no probability that we should remain for a single month a united people, if the subject of slavery should assume the same prominence in the practical conduct of the war, that it has heretofore held in the general politics of the country. We are not arguing the right or the wrong of emancipation; we have nothing to say or suggest, at present, as to the constitutional or unconstitutionality of emancipation by military authority; but, in view of the known diversity of opinion on this subject which exists in loyal states, we appeal to the good sense of patriotic men to consider whether it is wise to revive, at this time, dormant prejudices growing out of old controversies, unless the necessity for outrunning the executive head of the nation, and transcending the authority conferred on him by Congress, is clear and incontrovertible. Let us not divide the North by giving to the difference between the President and Gen. Fremont a factitious importance that does not intrinsically belong to it.

It seems to us that any citizen must be under a singular and most unaccountable hallucination, who believes that we cannot conquer the rebels without resorting to emancipation. If it were clear that no other method of subduing the rebellion has a tolerable chance of success; if it were demonstrable that the urgency for this measure is so pressing that the country would be lost by three months delay and awaiting the deliberations of Congress, there would be a show of reason in running the risk of dividing the people on the subject. But it is clear enough that the question has no such importance. It is certain that the rebels have not yet shut us up between the sharp horns of any such dilemma as emancipating their slaves or conceding their independence. We are twenty millions of people, and they including the border states, and counting the slaves—are twelve millions. Are these twelve millions, because one-third of them happen to be slaves, so superior to twenty millions of free men that we cannot cope with them in ordinary warfare with a reasonable chance of success? Is slavery such a tremendous element of military strength that a slaveholding community is invincible even by superior numbers and resources, until it has first been divested of this great element of strength? If this were so, it would be the strongest argument in favor of the institution that has ever been advanced. But it is not so. It is both preposterous and pusillanimous, at this moment, when we are gathering great armies and preparing to deal a deadly blow at the very front of rebellion, to indulge in misgivings of our ability to succeed by mere fighting. We command the sea—they are blockaded in all their ports; we have a powerful navy—they have none; we can raise ten dollars to their one—we can manufacture ten rifled cannon to their one—we can put at least two soldiers in the field to their one! and yet, because they have four millions of negro slaves, shall we admit that they are likely to get the better of us in the war, unless we can knock this great prop of slavery from under them? If we set eight millions of our people against the eight millions of their white population, and consider them an equal match, there will remain on our side twelve millions of free whites to be pitted against four millions of enslaved, and, for the most part, non-combatant blacks; and some among us seem inclined to doubt whether we are not over-matched unless we can set these

blacks free! We may have been a little slow in our preparations; the desperation of the rebels may have enabled them to get a little the start of us; but it is as certain as anything in the future that we shall conquer them by the ordinary means of military success.

The emancipation of a few hundred or a few thousand slaves is going to make no essential difference in the result of this fall's campaign, and is not, therefore, a question of sufficient importance to allow it to disturb the unanimity with which the people of the loyal states are supporting President Lincoln in the prosecution of the war. Even if the rebels should emancipate their negroes themselves, and enlist all the able-bodied males in their army, we could still outnumber and beat them; and surely they cannot be more formidable as unarmed slaves than they would be as free men and soldiers. If we ever put down the rebellion, it will be by battles fairly won in hard-fought fields. There is no such convenient short-cut to victory as frightening the rebels by threats of emancipation. Until we can get at the negroes, or at least send our proclamations to them, threats of emancipation are idle and futile. Let us not then fall to quarreling, either with each other or the administration, over a question that is, at present, of no practical utility; but give the rebels a sound thrashing between now and the first Monday in December, and having thus opened the way for Congress to approach the slaves, remit this question to them for their wise and cool deliberation.—*World*.

Battle of Blue Mills.

St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 22.
The following account of the battle at Blue Mills, is derived from an authentic source:

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott arrived at Liberty, Clay county, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at one o'clock P. M. At three o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500 in number, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire, and were severely wounded. Our main body, when the action became general. Our six-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots were fired, which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire was opened on our gun, killing our gunner and wounding two others. On this several other gunners, (Germans) from St. Louis, abandoned their gun, carrying off the primer, and matches rendering the pieces useless. The action continued one hour, when our column was slowly withdrawn to move to open ground, bringing off the wounded, and dragging away the gun by hand, all the horses having been killed or badly wounded. About this time Col. Smith, who left St. Joseph with 1,400 men about the time Scott left Cameron, for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace. On receiving a message from Scott, ten miles back, that he was advancing on the enemy, and it being night, their men completely exhausted, and the enemy reported as strongly entrenched in a thicket impassable except by a narrow road, a further attack was postponed until morning. Early the following day an advance was made by the combined forces, but on arriving at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road towards Lexington.

The following is a partial list of the 3d Iowa regiment: Maj. Stone slightly wounded; Company A, Capt. O'Neil, slightly, Lieut. Duane severely, privates W. H. Munger, E. Critchfield, P. J. McCafferty, severely; Andrew Murray, missing; Company B, Lieutenant Hobbs, Sergeant Woods, seriously, privates Holbin, Hart, and Woodruff, seriously; Company C, Corporal Hunt, seriously, privates Droan, Maddox and Squiers missing, Company D, Capt. Willet, seriously, Lieut. Anderson, mortally, private Miller, severely, and Frank missing; Company E, Corporal McCowan, seriously, privates Burdick and Hill, severely; Company F, Capt. Brown, slightly, Corporal Davis, severely, privates Winchell, Isham, Saunders, and Hamel, seriously, and Nolan, killed; Company G, privates Swan, McCollough, seriously, Michael, Lally, McCollough, missing; Company H, Capt. Warring, Lieut. Fuller, severely, Barbour and Werner dangerously, and Corporal Lacy, missing.

Co. I, Lieut. Knight, Sergeant Foreney, Corporal Benedict, Musician B. Comb, seriously; privates Baell, Carter, Dolph, Hawks, Pepper, Russell, Stooks, Wilcox, Wally, Vilbourne, severely; Lawlan, Merrifield, dangerously, and Washburne, mortally. Darlan Bedall, Mix and Brown killed. Davenport severely wounded. Total killed 5, wounded 84, missing 6. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and the balance killed. In addition to the loss of the 3d Iowa, there were 6 Home Guards 1 artilleryman killed, among them Capt. Cynn, and 10 wounded. Four of the Home Guards were killed in the skirmish about two hours before the battle.

It is, perhaps, proper to state that General Pope's orders to Scott were to remain at Liberty until joined by Smith, but learning on arrival at that place that the enemy were five miles distant, he sent a messenger to Smith with word to that effect, and pushed on and gave the rebels battle.

General Fremont has appointed Brigadier-General Pope, Sigel and McKinstry to command divisions, as acting Major-Generals, and Colonels Davis, Mulligan, Kelton, and Totten, as acting Brigadier-Generals. Thomas L. Price, of Jefferson City, has been commissioned Brigadier-General by the President.

The Situation at Lexington.—The Two Towns and the Position of Col. Mulligan's Fortification.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, 21st.)

There is much confusion in the public mind in regard to the position of the city of Lexington, and the opposing forces of Col. Mulligan and Gen. Price. It is from this confusion and ignorance of locality, that we hear so many contradictions in reference to the actual position of the city of Lexington, some persons contending that the rebels occupy the place, others denying it; some believing the city itself is the point of Mulligan's defense, and a very few understanding the true position of the opposing forces. The following diagram will help to remove the confusion and place the situation intelligibly before the public:



The general direction of the Missouri river at the city of Lexington is from west to east, as is marked, the city lying on the south bank. Old Lexington is the early settlement, situated back on the hill. It has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steamboat landing now is. New Lexington is the main city. There are scattering houses along the bluff between the two, and both are now united under the name of Lexington.

Col. Mulligan's fortifications are between the two locations, consisting of heavy earthworks, ten feet in height, with a ditch of eight feet in width. These fortifications surround a college building, which has been used as quarters for the soldiers, and has also been strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The lines of the fortifications are extensive, and we have been assured, are capable of containing a force of 10,000 men.

The main body of the army of Gen. Price is located at Old Lexington, from which point the attack has been made, though the Fort has been assailed on all sides. The occupants of the Fort had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at the time, who sheltered themselves behind the houses in Old Lexington. To deprive them of this advantage, the old town was afterwards shelled and burnt, by order of Col. Mulligan. New Lexington, or Lexington proper, is in possession of the rebels, but the city is not, nor has it been the theater of conflict. Col. Mulligan easily shelled and destroyed it, but, of course he will not do unless under some contingency which is not now apparent.

The line of the fortifications runs down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide, shelving beach. The boats reported to be captured, laid at the water's edge, within the directions of the lines of the Fort, and on this beach is where a severe struggle ensued on Tuesday, for the possessions of the boats.

Col. Mulligan's force consists of his own regiment, Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment and Peabody's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, the whole amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. As to their supplies of provisions and ammunition, little is known. The assurance of an abundance of both would set the question of the result at rest, for Mulligan cannot be taken, whatever the force of Price against him, unless his powder and shot or his provisions are destroyed. Gen. Price's strength is not where, but may be put down anywhere between fifteen and thirty thousand men. He has plenty of artillery, but he has no adequate stores to draw upon since the Springfield battle.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

The *Herald* has an interesting letter from Fortress Monroe, dated 22d, with advice from Hatteras Inlet. The evening previous that expedition had destroyed a Fort on Bacon Island. The Ocracoke Inlet Fort was found deserted, but the rebels had succeeded previously in removing two heavy guns to Newbern. All the guns, numbering eighteen long 32-pounders and four eighteen Navy guns, were destroyed, and the Fort entirely burnt up. The light-house on the Island was also burnt up. Two heavy guns were also destroyed at Portsmouth, which village, together with that of Ocracoke, were visited. In both places the Union feeling was found pretty strong.

GEN. GRANT.—The new commander of the Federal force at Cairo, who supersedes Gen. Prentiss, is Brigadier-General Ulysses S. Grant, an experienced soldier, who retired from the army a few years ago, but offered his services to the country when the present troubles began. He is a native of Ohio, and about thirty-eight years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1839, and graduated in 1843, as second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He served in the Mexican War, and was brevetted first Lieutenant at the battle of 'Chapultepec'. In 1852 he was full captain. He resigned his commission July 31st, 1854, and has since been engaged in civil pursuits. He has acted with much energy since his arrival at Cairo, and bids fair to render most excellent service to his country.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 23.

The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the *St. Louis Republican* by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington Saturday morning:

The Fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. They fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground as has been stated. The supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the Fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and, having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender, he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender, the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the Federal flag and trailed it in the dust. An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks, and buried by Colonel Mulligan on the camp ground some time ago. The rebels speedily unearthed it.

Colonel Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender.

The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole, and ferried across the river. The officers were retained. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than 1,000 killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack, they were engaged in burying their dead.

Meeting of the Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Sept. 21.

Gov. Gamble to-day issued the following call to the convention: "The exigencies of the State require, in my judgment, the reassembling of the State Convention; therefore I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Convention, do hereby call the Convention of the State to assemble at the Mercantile Library Hall in the city of St. Louis, on the 10th of October next, to adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require."

"Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1861."
(Signed) M. H. GAMBLE,
M. OLIVER, Sec'y of State.

Gen. Fremont's Seal.—The St. Louis News Suppressed.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.
Charles G. Ramsey, proprietor of the *Evening News*, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Provost Marshal, and taken to headquarters for examination. His offense was publishing an editorial article to-day, entitled, "Fall of Lexington," reflecting in bitter terms upon the campaign, and the military authorities in the Department of the West. His paper was suppressed, all the manuscripts in the office seized, and the building is now in possession of the Provost guard. The name of the author of the article was divulged, and it is thought the publication of the paper will be allowed to continue.

Madame Victorine HOLLARD

The Great European

CLAIRVOYANT

AND

MAGNETIC DOCTRINE

Has arrived, and is residing at

No. 65 WABASH AVENUE,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Where she can be consulted on matters pertaining to Life and Health.

THIS wonderful lady has been traveling through Europe and the United States, for the last years, and has been endowed from her birth with a supernatural gift, such as astonishing degrees, that she can see the most secret of her wonderful power. In short, through the assistance of some superior power, she is endowed with the healing art. Mad. Hollard is a physician indeed! She cures the following complaints in their most obstinate stages, viz: Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits or Falling Sickness, and all other Nervous Derangements. Also, Diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Fever Sore, Leprosy, and all other complicated Chronic Complaints.

MAXIM STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

I never such being as to strive, with nature or the laws of life.

All forms of Female difficulties attended to with the happiest results.

It is to be hoped no one will despair of a cure, until they have given Mad. H. a medicine trial. During her travels she has been the instrument, in God's hands, of restoring to health and vigor, thousands who were on the verge of the grave, and who are now living monuments of her skill and successful treatment, and are daily exclaiming, "Blessed be the day when first I saw and partook of Mad. Hollard's unrivaled medicines."

Said lady is referred to as cheerfully given when required—M. H. will pledge her reputation and stake her all, to make permanent cures in all she undertakes.

Her mode of examination is with the clairvoyant eye, or second sight. She therefore, asks no questions, nor does she require invalids to explain symptoms, telling their case and location with much satisfaction as to merit and receive the confidence of all who have consulted her.

N. B.—Mad. Hollard absolutely advises nothing but what she has ability to perform.

Invalids who cannot consult Mad. H. in person, by giving a statement of their case, will be attended to promptly, and medicine forwarded by express, when required.

CONSULTATION FEE, ONE DOLLAR.

Sept 26-27m